THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era WORDS.

BY JOHN S. ADAMS

Words! words! O, give me these, Words belitting what I feel-That I may on every breeze Waft to those whose riven steel fatters souls and shackles hands

Born to be as free as air, Yet, crushed and cramped by Slavery's bands-Words that have an influence there

Words! words! give me to write, Such as touch the inner heart. Not mere flitting forms of light,

But burning words, that reach the soul That bring the shreds of Error out, That with resistless power do roll, And put the hosts of Wrong to rout. Let others tune their lyres and sing

Illusive dreams of fancied joy;

But my own harp- its every string-Shall find in truth enough employ It shall not breathe of Freedom bere, White millions clank the galling chain Or e'en one slave doth how in fear,

Go where the slave-gang trembling stands Woman with fetters on her hands, Hark! hear her broken, trembling sighs;

Then hear the ouths, the threats, the jours, (of men who lash her as she cries. O men who have the gift to weave, In poesy's web, deep, searching thought He truth thy aim-henceforward, leave

Come up, and let the wor is you write He those that every chain would break He pledged to Tout's for Freedom's sake

From the Union. PASSAGE OF THE TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO BILL.

It may be interesting to our readers to have an analysis of the votes which were given in the House of Representatives on the 6th instant, upon one of the most important questions which have ever been discussed and decided in Congress. We shall present the results in two respective tables one embracing the names of the members who voted on the bill, alphabetically arranged, distinguishing yeas and hays according to their politics and their States; the other a table of the States and description of the votes of each member who

The votes of the House, when it is full, amount to 231; of these, 140 are from non-slaveholding States, and 91 from slaveholding States. YEAS-DEMOCRATS.

Albertson of Indiana.

Bay of Mississippi.

Bayly of Virginia.

Beale of Virginia. Bowlin of Missouri.

Boyd of Kentucky. Brown of Indiana.

Buel of Michigan

obb of Alabama.

Caldwell of Kentucky.

YEAS-WHIGS. Alston of Alabama. Anderson of Tennessee. Andrews of New York. Bokee of New York. Bowie of Maryland. Brent of Kentucky. Briggs of New York. Brooks of New York Butler of Pennsylvania Caldwell of N Carolina. Casey of Pennsylvania. Chandler of Pa Deberry of N Carolina. Duer of New York. Duncan of Mass. Eliot of Mass. Gentry of Tennessee Grinnell of Mass. Haymond of Virginia. Hilliard of Alabama. Houston of Delaware. ohnson of Kentucky. Kerr of Maryland. King of Rhode Island. Marshall of Kentucky McLean of Kentucky. Morehead of Kentucky Morton of Virginia

lelson of New York.

Rose of New York

Shepperd of N. C.

Toombs of Georgia

Williams of Tenn.

Wilson of N. H.

Taylor of Ohio.

Dimmick of Pa. Disney of Ohio Dunham of Indiana dmundson of Va. Ewing of Tenn. Fitch of Indiana. Fuller of Maine Gerry of Maine. Green of Missouri Jorman of Indiana. Hall of Missouri. Hammond of Maryland Harris of Tennessee Harris of Illinois Hibbard of N. H. Heagland of Ohio. Johnson of Tennessee ones of Tennessee. Kaufman of Texas. Leffler of Iowa. Outlaw of N. Carolina Littlefield of Mains Owen of Georgia. Phoenix of New York. Mann of Pennsylvania McDonald of Indiana McDowell of Virginia Schermerhorn of N. Y. McLanahan of Pa Stanly of N. Carolina. Mc Mullen of Virginia Thompson of Kentucky. Parker of Virginia. Potter of Ohio. Inderhill of New York. Richardson of Illinois Watkins of Tennessee. Robbins of Pa. Robinson of Indian Ross of Pennsylvania. Savage of Tennessee. Stanton of Tennessee Stanton of Kentucky. Strong of Pennsylvania.

Thomas of Tennessee

Walden of New York

Wellborn of Georgia.

NAVS-DEMOCRATS.

Ashe of N. Carolina.

Averett of Virginia.

Booth of Connecticut.

Brown of Mississippi

Cable of Ohio.

Burt of South Carolina.

Whittlesey of Ohio Wildrick of N. J.

Young of Illinois

Whigs from free States Whigs from slave States -Democrats from free States Democrats from slave States

Allen* of Mass. Bennett of New York Burrows of New York Rutler of Connecticut Calvin of Pennsylvania. Campbell* of Ohio. Clark of New York. Clingman of N.C. Cole of Wisconsin Conger of New York. Crowell of Ohio Dickey of Pennsylvania. Evans of Ohio Powler of Mass. Giddings of Ohio. Gott of New York Halloway of New York. Hebard of Vermont. Henry of Vermont. Howe* of Pa. Hunter of Ohio. Jackson of New York J. G. King of N I A King of N.Y. Mann of Mass. Matteson of New York McGaughey of Indiana. Meacham of Vermont. Newell of N. J. Ogle of Pennsylvania. Otis of Maine. Putnam of New York. Reed of Pennsylvania. Rockwell of Mass. Root* of Ohio. Rumsey of New York. Sackett of New York. Schenck of Ohio Schoolcraft of N. Y. Silvester of New York Sprague of Michigan. Tuck* of N. 11.

Carter of Obio Colcock of S. C. Daniel of N. C. Doty of Wisconsin. Durkee* of Wisc nsin. Featherston of Miss Haralson of Georgia. Harlan of Indiana Harris of Alabama. Holladay of Virginia Holmes of S. Carolina Hubbard of Alabama Inge of Alabama Jackson of Georgia. Johnson of Arkansas Julian* of Indiana. King * of New York La Sere of Louisiana. McQueen of S. C. McWillie of Miss. Mende of Virginia Millson of Virginia Morris of Ohio Morse of Louisiana Orr of South Carolina Peck of Vermont. Phelps of Missouri. Powell of Virginia Sawtelle of Maine Seddon of Virginia Sweetser of Ohio. Thompson of Miss. Venable of N.C. Waldo of Connecticut Wentworth of Illinois.

Vinton of Ohio. * Free Smiler Whigs from free States (including Free-

Whig from slave States -

Democrats from free States (including Democrats from slave States

STATES.

MAINE Democrats. - Yeas: Messrs. Fuller, Gerry, and Littlefield. Nays: Messra Sawtelle and Stetson Whig.—Nay: Mr. Otis. NEW HAMPSHIRE

Whigs .- Yea: Mr. Wilson. Nay: Mr. Tuck, VERMONT. Democrat -- Nay Mr. Peck. Whigs .- Nays: Messrs. Hebard, Henry, and

Democrats - Yeas: Messrs. Hibbard and Peas-

MASSACHUSETTS. Whigs .- Yeas: Messrs. Duncan, Eliot, and Grinnell. Nays: Messrs. Allen, Fowler, Mann, and Rockwell. RHODE ISLAND.

Whig.-Nay: Mr. Dixon. CONNECTICUT. Democrats.-Nays: Mesers. Booth (F. 8.) and

NEW YORK.

Democrats,-Yea: Mr. Walden. Nay: Mr. Preston King, (r. s)
Whigs — Yeas: Mesers Andrews, Bokee, Briggs,
Brooks, Duer, McKissock, Nelson, Phoenix, Rose,
Thurman, Underhill, and White. Nays: Messrs. Alexander, Bennett, Burrows, Clark, Conger, Gott, Halloway, Jackson, J. A. King, Matteson, Putnam, Reynolds, Rumsey, Sackett, Schoolcraft,

D-mocrat.—Yea: Mr. Wildrick. Whigs.—Nays: Messrs. King, Newell, and Van

Democrats —Yeas: Messrs. Dimmick, Gilmore, Mann, McLanaban, Robbins, Ross, Strong, and Whigs .- Yeas: Messrs Butler, Casey, Chandler, Levin, and Pitman. Nays: Messrs. Cal-vin, Dickey, Howe, (v. s..) Ogle, Reed, and Ste-

Whig .- Yea: Mr. Houston.

MARYLAND

Wings.—Yeas Messrs Hammond and Mc-

VERGINIA. Democrats.—Yeas: Messrs. Bayly, Beale, Edmondson, McDowell, McMullen, and Parker.
Nays: Messrs. Averett, Holladay, Meade, Millson, Powell, and Seddon.

Whigs.—Yeas Messrs Haymond and Morton.

NOETH CAROLINA. Democrats.-Nays: Messrs. Ashe, Daniel, and Wings.—Yeas: Messrs Caldwell, Deberry, Outlaw, Shepperd, and Stanly. Nay: Mr. Cling-

SOUTH CAROLINA. Democrots - Nays Messrs. Burt, Colcock, Holmes, McQueen, Orr, Wallace, and Wood-

Democrats - Yea: Mr. Wellborn, Nays: Messrs. Haralson and Jackson.

Whigs - Yeas: Messrs. Owen and Toombs.

FLORIDA. Whig.-Yea: Mr. Cabell.

ALABAMA. D-mocrats.-Yea: Mr. Cobb. Nays: Messrs Bowdon, Harris, Hubbard, and Inge.
Wings.—Yeas: Messrs. Alston and Hilliard.

он10. Democrats.—Yeas: Messrs. Disney, Hosgland, Potter, and Whittlesey. Nays: Messrs. Cable, Carter, Morris, Olds, and Sweetser. Whigs.—Yea: Mr. Taylor. Nays: Messrs. ampbell, (c. s) Corwin, Crowell, Evans, Giddings, (F. S.) Hunter, Root, (F. S.,) Schenck, and

Democrats .- Yea: Mr. Buel. Nay: Mr. Bingham, (r. s) Whig.—Nay: Mr. Sprague

INDIANA. Democrats.-Yeas: Messrs. Albertson, Brown, Dunham, Fitch, Gorman, McDonald, and Robin-son. Nays: Messrs. Harlan and Julian, (v. s.) Whig.-Nay: Mr. McGaughey.

ILLINOIS. Democrats - Yeas Messrs. Harris, McClernand, Richardson, and Young. Nay: Mr. Wentworth. Whig.—Nay: Mr. Baker.

Democrat.-Yea: Mr. Leifler. WISCONSIN.

Democrats -Nays: Messrs. Doty, (r. *) and Durkee, (v. s.) Whig.—Nay: Mr. Cole.

MISSOURI.

Democrats - Yeas: Messrs. Bowlin, Bay, Green, and Hall. Nay : Mr. Phelps. KENTUCKY. Democrats -Yeas: Messrs. Boyd, Caldwell,

Wings .- Yeas: Messrs. Breck, Johnson, Marshall, McLean, and Morchead. TENNESSEE.

Dimercas. Vens. Messee Eeing, Harris Johnson, Jones, Savage, Stanton, and Thomas. Whigs.—Yeas: Messrs. Anderson, Gentry, Watkins, and Williams. MISSISSIPPL

Democrats - Nays: Messrs, Brown, Feather ston, McWillie, and Thompson. ARKANSAS.

Democrat - Nay: Mr. Johnson. LOUISIANA. Democrats .- Nays: Messrs. La Sère and Morse

TEXAS. Democrats.-Yens: Mesars. Howard and Kauf-

Democrats from free States from slave States . 27

Whigs from free States from slave States Democrats from free States -Whigs from free States

from slave States Members who did not vote. absent I Whig. Massachusetts. Whig. (2 vacancies.) Rhode Island, Whig. 1 Democrat, (r. s) 4 Whigs. Connecticut New York. New Jersey, Whig. Pennsylvania 4 Whigs and 1 Dem. (v. s. Whig and | Democrat.

1 Democrat.

Virginia. Whig and | Democrat Georgia, (Speaker not voting, but favorable to the bill) 2 Demograts. lowa, I vacancy. Louisiana. Democrat.

Those marked v. s. (Free Soil) are those who nade slavery a test in the organization of the

Of the slaveholding States, Maryland, Tennes-see, Kentucky, and Texas, gave a unanimous vote South Carolina and Mississippi were unani-

North Carolina gave a majority for the bill—eight to ix. Of the eight, two are Whigs.

North Carolina gave a majority for it—five to our. All five were Whigs; and of the four, one was a Whie.

Georgia was three to two for the bill. Two of the three were Whigs; the rest were Democrats.

Alabama was three for the bill—two of them Whigs. The other four Representatives, who were mays, are Democrats.

Missouri, four for the bill-all Democrats; one member (Mr. Phelps) against it. Of the non-slaveholding States, Maine gave three for the bill, three against it. Of the last, one was a Whig. New Hampshire, three for the bill-all Dem

crats; one (Free-Soiler) against it. Connecticut, three against the bill-one of them a Whig. Rhode Island, one and one—both Whigs.

New York, fourteen for the bill, eighteen against it—all Whigs except Mr. Walden, (a Democrat) yea, and Mr. Preston King, (Free-Soiler, nay. New Jersey, one (Democrat) yea, three nays

Pennsylvania, thirteen for the bill-three of them Whigs, and Mr. Levin (Native American) and five against, (all Whigs) and Howe, (Free-Michigan, one yea, (a Democrat) and three

nays—one Whig, two Free-Soilers.
Ohio, five yeas, (all Democrats but one) and fourteen nays. Of these, five are Democrats, four are Whigs, and five Free-Soilers.
Indiana, seven yeas—all Democrats. Nays
three, viz: one Democrat, one Whig, and one

Illinois, four yeas (all Democrats) and two sys-one Democrat and one Free-Soiler. But one Whig from the West voted for the bill, (Mr. Taylor from Ohio.) and sixteen Democrats; and against it, sixteen Western Whigs, and nine Western Democrats.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. - This distinguished divine has returned from his trip to Europe, with his health much improved. He came passenger in the Asia.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOHN ADAMS.

We have been permitted, through the indul-gence of the publishers of this important work, to lay before our readers several extracts from it of engrossing interest, but none will be read with more pleasure than the following. It is taken from the Diary, and written in Mr. Adams's thirty-ninth year.—Evening Post.

Appointment of Colonel Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial Army.

This measure of imbecility, the second petition to the King, embarrassed every exertion of Congress; it occasioned motions and debates with-out end, for appointing committees to draw up a declaration of the causes, motives, and objects of taking arms, with a view to obtain decisive declarations against independence, &c. In the mean time the New England army investing Boston, the New England Legislatures, Congresses, and Conventions, and the whole body of the People, were left without munitions of war, without arms

clothing, pay, or even countenance and encourage-ment. Every post brought me letters from my friends, Dr. Winthrop, Dr. Cooper, General James Warren, and sometimes from General Ward and his aids, and General Heath and many others, urging in pathetic terms the impossibility of keeping their men together without the assistance of Congress. I was daily urging all these things; but we were embarrassed with more than one difficulty, not only with the party in favor of the petition to the King, and the party who were jealous of independence, but a third party, which was a Southern party against a Northern, and a jealousy against a New England army under the

pride and a haughty ambition of farnishing a To the Editor of the National Era: Scuthern general to command the Northern army, I cannot say. But the intention was very visible to me, that Colonel Washington was their object, and so many of our stanchest men were in the plan that we could carry nothing without con-

Another embarrassment which was never Another embarrassment which was never publicly known, and which was carefully concealed by those who knew it, the Massachusetts and other New England delegates were divided. Mr. Hancock and Mr. Cushing hung back; Mr. Paine did not come forward; and even Samuel Adams was irresolute. Mr. Hancock himself had been explicitly as the beauty of the control had an ambition to be appointed commander-inchief.* Whether he thought an election a compliment due to him, and intended to have the honor of declining it, or whether he would have accepted, I know not. To the compliment he had some pretensions, for, at that time, his exertions, sacrifices, and general merits in the cause of his country, had been incomparably greater than those of Colonel Washington. But the delicacy of his health, and his entire want of experience or his hearts, and his entire want of experience in actual service, though an excellent militia officer, were decisive, objections to him in my mind. In canvassing this subject, out of doors, I found, too, that even among the delegates of Virginia there were difficulties. The apostolical reasonings among themselves, which chould be greatest, were these energetic among the saints of the ancient. not less energetic among the saints of the ancient dominions than they were among us of New England. In several conversations, I found more than one very cool about the appointment of Washing-ton, and particularly Mr. Pendleton was very clear and full against. Full of anxieties concerning these confusions, and apprehending daily that we should hear very distressing news from Boston, I walked with Mr. Samuel Adams in the State House yard for a little exercise and fresh air, before the hour of Congress, and there rep-resented to him the various dangers that surrounded us. He agreed to them all, but said, "What shall we do?" I answered him, that he knew I had taken great pains toget our colleagues to agree upon some plan, that we might be unanimous; but he knew that they would pledge themselves to nothing; but I was determined to take a step which should compel them and all the other members of Congress to declare themselves for or against something. "I am determined this morning to make a direct motion that Congress bound don't the army before Review and congress thanks don't the army before Review and congress thanks." should adopt the army before Boston, and appoint Colonel Washington commander of it." Mr. Adams seemed to think very seriously of it, but

said nothing.
"Accordingly, when Congress had assembled, I rose in my place, and, in as short a speech as the subject would admit, represented the state of the Colonies, the uncertainty in the minds of the peo-ple, their great expectation and anxiety, the distresses of the army, the danger of its dissolution, the difficulty of collecting another, and the probability that the British army would take advantage of our delays, march out of Boston, and cluded with a motion, in form, that Congress would adopt the army at Cambridge, and appoint a General; that though this was not the proper time to nominate a General, yet as I had reason to believe that this was a point of the greatest difficulty, I had no hesitation to declare that I had but one gentleman in my mind for that im-portant command, and that was a gentleman from Virginia, who was among us, and very well known to all of us, a gentleman whose skill and experi-ence as an officer, whose independent fortune, great talents, and excellent universal character, would command the approbation of all America, and unite the cordial exertions of all the Colonie

better than any other person in the Union.
"Mr. Washington, who happened to sit nea the door, as soon as he heard me allude to him, from his usual modesty, darted into the library room. Mr. Hancock—who was our President, which gave me an opportunity to observe his countenance while I was speaking on the state of the Colonies, the army at Cambridge, and the enemy—heard me with visible pleasure; but when I came to describe Washington for the commander, I never remarked a more sudden and striking change of countenance. Mortification and resentment were expressed as forcibly as his face could exhibit them. Mr. Samuel Adams seconded the motion, and that did not soften the President's physiogomy at all.) The subject came under de-bate, and several of the gentlemen declared them-selves against the appointment of Mr. Washington, not on account of any personal objection against him, but because the army was all from New England, had a General of their own, ap-peared to be satisfied with him, and had proved themselves able to imprison the British army in Boston, which was all they expected or desired at that time. Mr. Pendleton of Virginia, Mr. Sherman of Connecticut, were very explicit in declaring their opinion; Mr. Cushing and several oth ers more faintly expressed their opposition and their fears of discontents in the army and in New England. Mr. Paine expressed a great opinion of General Ward and a strong friendship for him, having been his classmate at college, or at least his contemporary; but gave no opinion upon the question. The subject was postponed to a future day. In the mean time, pains were taken out of doors to obtain a unanimity, and the voices were generally so clearly in favor of Washington, that the dissentient members were persuaded to with the dissentient members were persuaded to with-draw their opposition, and Mr. Washington was nominated, I believe by Mr. Thomas Johnson of

Maryland, unanimously elected, and the army "The next question was, who should be the second officer. General Lee was nominated and most strenuously urged by many, particularly Mr. Mifflin, who said that General Lee would serve cheerfully under Washington, but considering his rank, character, and experience, could not be expected to serve under any other. That Lee must be, ant secundus ant nullus. To this las strenuously objected, that it would be a great deal to expect of General Ward that he should serve under any man, but that under a stranger he ought not to serve. That though I had high opinion of General Lee's learning, general information, and especially of his science and experience in war, I could not advise General Ward to humiliate himself and his country so far as to serve under him. General Ward was elected the second, and Lee the third | Gates and Mifflin, I believe, had some appointments, and General Washington took with him Mr. Reed of Philadelphia, a lawyer of some eminence, for his private secretary, and the gentlemen all set off for the camp. They had not proceeded twenty miles from Philadelphia before they met a courier with the news of the battle of Bunker's Hill, the death of General Warren, the slaughter among the British officers and men, as well as among ours,

and the burning of Charlestown." * This will scarcely surprise those who know that Mr. Hancock's prevailing feible was a onliness for official distinction. But the writer never was among those disposed on this account to depreciate the merit of this gentleman's services in the Revolution.

† The emotion was smothered enough by the second day to enable him in writing to Mr. Gerry in Massachusetts, to call Washington a "Gue man." But there can be little doubt that neither Hancock nor Ward was ever afterwards cordial towards him. Mr. Adams's letters of the same

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1 Mr. Adams was one of the committee of three (Mr. Her

Austennau - Like a toad, the city sits squat upon the marshes; and her people push out the waters, and pile up the earth against them, and waters, and pile up the earth against them, and sit quietly down to smoke. Ships come from India, and ride at anchor before their doors, coming in from sea through the pathways they have opened in the sand, and unlading their goods on quays that quiver on the bogs. Amsterdam is not the most pleasant place in the world when a June sun is shining hot upon the dead water of its canals, and their green surface is only disturbed by the sluggish barges or sleps of the tidy housemaids. I went through the streets of the merchant princes of Amsterdam. A broad canal

sweeps through the centre, full of every kind of craft, and the dairy women land their milk from their barges on the quay in front of the very proudest doors. The houses and half of the canals are shaded with deep-leaved lindens, and the carriages rattle under them, with the tall houses on one side and the waters on the other. Nowhere are girls' faces prettier than in Holland; complexions pearly white, with just enough red to give them a healthier bloom, and their hands are as the control of the product of the control o

For the National Era.

SONNET.

hands are as fair, soft, and tapering, as their eyes are full of mirth, witchery, and fire. Bentley's Miscellany.

TO MISSES ALICE AND PHEBE CAREY. Fair lyrists! I have listened to your lays-So sweetly chiming on the ravished ear, And falling still in cadences so clear-Till admiration kindles into praise. But idle were my fond desires to raise A quiet tribute to your poesy-You little need the "boast of heraldry," Whose songs with such inherent lustre blaze: Along your verse, enlivening fancy plays, And inspiration, with its kindling glow A mystic beauty sheds its mellow rays, Which melt and mingle in the liquid flow

listening auditors all bless your heaven strung lyres Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Aug. 8, 1850.

Of thought, and passion, and poetic fire

Sin: You have doubtless heard of Jacksonville,

the literary emporium of Illinois. Nevertheless would like to chat a few seconds about it, if you have time to listen. It is a delightful village, lo-cated in central Illinois, and when first the stranger looks upon its beauties he could easily imagine that he was gazing on the pet of the forest King, whom the wood nymphs tenderly encircle in their protecting arms, and delight to cherish and beautify. Like guardian angels, its literary and be-nevolent institutions cluster around it: in the western environs are situated Illinois College, and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb; about one quarter of a mile south of the village, the State Hospital for the Insane is being erected, and about the same distance east is located the Pauper's Home, and hard by is being laid the foundation of an Asylum for the Blind. And immediately in the village are located two Female Seminaries, and one Free School-house is being erected. It is also a there being seven churches, whose respectable congregations speak well for the religious and moral character of the place. But the wonder of the town: it is a village within a village, the inner one being called Africa-a community of negroes nestling in the protecting arms of their white brothers? But tell it not in the South, publish it not among slaveholders, lest their sons and daughters stand forth and call us Abolitionists. Not many weeks since, I spent half a day in visiting this colored community. First I was conducted to their school-room, where there was a public examination, it being the last day of the term; and I can truly say it was highly creditable to teacher and pupils. They were beginners, just timidly taking their first step in the literary highway, but their answers were prompt and correct; and when their teacher (a charitable white lady) asked, will you have school to-morrow or a holy. day, every pupil answered, school. All were then invited to repair to another room, where refreshments had been prepared for the occasion. An elegant and tasteful arrangement characterized the tables, the viands were rich and tempting as the most refined epicure could wish. After leaving the refreshment room, I strolled through leaving the refreshment room, I strolled through their village; their homes were invariably neat, and in many cases there was displayed much taste in the arrangement of yards and gardens. They not only cultivate the culinary vegetables, but their homes were also surrounded by shrubs and flowers, which are so admirably ad pted to the fostering of the finer sensibilities of the mind. With such home associations to influence them, it is not strange that these colored children appears the counts in intellect and morels of the as the equals, in intellect and morals, of the neighboring white children. And methought, if a slaveholder could spend a few days in their vil-lage, he would blush to think that he had ever classed them with brutes, to be bought and sold as

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

suited his pleasure.

meeting will be held in Worcester, Massa-chusetts, on the 23d and 24th of October next, agreeably to appointment of a preliminary meet-ing, held at Boston on the 30th of May last. The men and women of our country who feel sufficient interest in the great question of Woman's Rights, duties, and relations in the social system, to give an earnest thought and effective effort to its rightful adjustment, are invited to meet each other in free conference at the time and place appointed. The upward-tending spirit of the age, busy in

a hundred different forms of effort for the world's redemption from the sins and suffering which op-press it, has brought this one, which yields to none in importance and urgency, into distinguished

prominence.

One half of the race are its immediate objects and the other half are as deeply involved by that absolute unity of interest and destiny which Na-ture has established between them. The neighbor is near enough to involve every human being in a general equality of rights and community of interests; but men and women, in their reciproci-ties of love and duty, are one flesh and one blood mother, sister, wife, and daughter, come so near the heart and mind of every man, that they must be either his blessings or his bane.

Where there is such mutuality of interests, such interlinking of life, there can be no real antagonisms of position and action: the sexes should not for any reason take hostile attitudes toward each other, either in the apprehension or amendment of the wrongs which exist in their neces sary relations, and they should harmonize in opinion and cooperate in effort, for the reason tha they must unite in the ultimate achievement of

the desired reformation.

Of the many points now undergoing discussion and demanding a just settlement, the general ques-tion of woman's rights and relations comprehends such as—her education, literary, scientific, and artistic-her avocations, industrial, commercial, an professional—her interest, pecuniary, civil, and po litical—in a word, her rights as an individual, and her functions as a citizen. No one will pretend that all these interests, embracing, as th that is not merely animal in a human life, are rightly understood or justly provided for in the existing social order. Nor is it any more true that the constitutional differences of the sexes, which should determine, define, and limit the re-

sulting differences of office and duty, are ade quately comprehended and practically observed. Woman has been condemned for her greater delicacy of physical organization to inferiority of intellectual and moral culture, and to the forfeiture of social and civil privileges. In the re-lation of marriage she has been ideally annihilated, and actually enslaved, in all that concerns her personal and pecuniary rights; and even in widowhood, and maiden singleness, she is op-pressed with such limitations and degradations of labor and avocation as clearly and cruelly mark the condition of a disabled caste. But by the inspiration of the Almighty, the beneficent spirit of reform is roused to the redress of these wrongs the tyranny which degrades and crushes wives and mothers sits no longer lightly on the world's conscience—the heart's home-worship feels the stain of stooping at a dishonored altar. Man-hood begins to feel the shame of muddying the spring from which it draws its highest life, and womanhood is everywhere awakening to assert its

It is the spirit of reviving truth and righteous ness which has moved upon the great deep of the public heart, and roused its redressing justice; and, through \dot{v} , the Providence of God is vindicating the order and appointments of his creation.

The signs are encouraging, the time is opportune; come, then, to this Couvention. It is your duty, if you are worthy of your age and country.
Give the help of your best thought to separate
the light from the darkness; bravely give the
protection of your name and the benefit of your
efforts to the great work of settling the principles, devising the method, and achieving the success of this great enterprise.

A line of mail stages has been established from Independence, Mo., to Santa Fe, to run monthly The Independence Commonwealth says:

"The stages are got up in a splendid style, and are each capable of conveying eight passengers. The bodies are beautifully painted, and made water-tight with a view of using them as boats in water-tight with a view of using them as boats in ferrying streams. The team consists of six mules to each coach. The mail is guarded by eight men, armed as follows: Each man has at his side, strapped up in the stage, one of Colt's revolving ritles, in a holster, below, one of Colt's long revolving pistols, and in his belta small Colt revolver, besides a hunting knife—so that these eight men are prepared, in case of attack, to discharge our hundred and thirty-six shots without stopping to load! This is cound to a small army, armed as in

a sort of depot at Council Grove, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles from this city, and have sent out a blacksmith, and a number of men to cut and cure hay, with a quantity of animals, grain, and provisions; and we understand they intend to make a sort of trading post there, and to open a farm. They contemplate, we believe to make a similar settlement at Walnut Creek next season.
"Two of the stages will start from here the first

of every month."

OBITUARY.

Died on the 16th of 7th month, at the residence of her father, Cincinnati, Ohio, Anna, daughter of Levi and Catharine Coffin, of that city, aged nearly 11 years. This dear child had been suffering from a severe attack of whooping-cough which had not been entirely overcome, when she was seized with sypmtoms of cholera. Her enfee bled constitution proved unequal to conflict with this disease, and not withstanding the diligent apthis disease, and notwithstanding the diligent application of means to stay its progress, she sunk under its power. The consolation of her parents arises from a trust in the free mercy of God in Christ Jesus, whose divine grace often works secretly in the young, preserving from sin, leading to aspirations after holiness, and dedication of heart to that Redeemer who said, "Suffer little children to come and the said," children to come unto me. and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of rieaven," and who

ed in their afflictions by evidences that the opening mind of their precious child was thus under the influence of the Heavenly Father's love.

THE STATE OF SUPERIOR .- A resolution ha been submitted in the Michigan Constitutional Convention, to inquire into the expediency of the Upper Peninsula, (on Lake Superior.) and its ultimate admission in the Union as a State, with the assent of the people of the State of Michigan and of Congress DR. CHARLES MUNDE'S WATER CURE ES-TABLISHMENT,

At Northampton, Massachusetts. This Establishment is situated at Bensonville, on the west bank of Mill river, two and a half miles from the Northampton Railroad Depot, seven hours' ride from New York, about five from Boston, and five from Albany, in on of the pleasantest valleys of New England, surrounned with wood grown hills, with shady walas, and abundantly supplied with the purest, softest, and coldest grantle water. The air is pure and healthy, and the climate mild and agree able. The new and scacious buildings offer all the conveniences for water-cure purposes, such as large plunge baths douches, and airy lodging rooms for about fifty patients, separate for either zer, a symmatium, plane, &c., The bottom and the convenience for the reverse a symmatium, plane, &c., The bottom and the property of t arate for either sex, a grammatium, plane, do. The Doctor being the earliest disciple of Frienditz own trying, and naving an experience of more than fifteen years of his own, (his writings on Water Cure being in the hands of every Euro writings on Water Cure being in the hands of every Euro pean hydropath, hopes to respond to any reasonable expect ations from the Water Cure system, made on the part, of those sufferers who may confide themselves to film. He, as well as his wife and family, will exert themselves to insur-to their patients every comfort compatible with the chie purpose of their residence in the establishment. Terns—For board and treatment, \$10 per week. Ladies and certifiemen accompanying patients, \$5 per week. July 25—Im. CHARLES MUNDE, M. D. CALIFORNIA PASSENGER AGENCY,

CALIFORNIA PASSENGER AGENCY,
179 Broadway, New York,
Is the Agency through which persons at a distance procur
I impartial information and the selection of berths anpassage tickets, that secure a direct through conveyance of
the most favorable terms. Information circulars gratis
Everybody is invited to send for one. Life insurance don
on the mutual system. Address, postage paid,
ARNOLD BUFFUM & CO.

For the satisfaction of those to whom we are personal inknown, we refer to the following members of Congress: unknown, we refer to the following members of Congress:

Hon. John Otis, Maine
James Meacham, Vt.
John P. Hale, N. H.
Horace Mann, Mass.
Loren P. Waldo, Conn.
Wm. H. Seward, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas Corwin Secretary U. S. Treasury.

Aug. 29—1f

BENNETT'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY. Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, one door nest of Gilman's Drug Store.

THE citizens of Washington and strangers visiting the city are respectfully informed that the subscriber has just opened a gallery as above, which he has fitted up in eigent style, with all the latest improvements, including

AN EXTENSIVE SKYLIGHT, and is now prepared to take pictures of all sizes, single or in groups, which his long experience and great success embodden him to say will be pronounced by competent judges fully equal to any specimens of the phonographic artever produced in the United States.

Cabinet pictures, measuring eleven by fourteet in hes, taken at short notice; also, crayon and enamelled Daguerreotypes.

JAMES F. FOSTER continues to manufacture all the various approved TRUNNES at his new stand, No. 487 Washington street, opposite No. 416 Washington street, and his residence and business being both in the same building, can be seen at home most of the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss Business than any other person engaged in the thick the reasy other. it in this city or any other.

Also, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS for prolaps Also, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS for prolapsus uteri, trusses for-prolapsus ani, suspensory bags, knee capback boards, steeled shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one brur's notice, and made to answer oftentime as well as new. The subscriber having worn a truss him self for the last twenty five years, and fitted so many for the last twelve years, teels confident in being able to sui all cases that may come to him.

CONVEX SPIRAL TRUSSES; Dr. Chase's trusses formerly sold by Dr. Leach; trusses of galvanized meta-

CONVEX SPIRAL TRUSSES; Dr. Chase's trusses formerly sold by Dr. Leach; trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads; Read's spiral truss; Randell's do.; Salmon's ball and socket: Sherman's patent French d.; Bateman's do. double and single; Stone's trusses. Also, TRUSSES FOR CHIL DREN of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's truss, Marshe's truss. Dr. Hull's truss, Thompson's crotchet truss, and the Shaker's rocking trusses, may be had at this establishment. Also, Whispering Tubes and Eur Trumpets, that will mab e a person to converse low with one that is hard of

hearing.
All ladies in want of ab lominal supporters or trusses will be waited upon by his wife, Mrs Caroline D. Foster, who has had twenty years' experience in the business.

JAMES F. FOSTER. Roston, 1850. June 6-3m

LARD OIL. IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies and Southern cities, also for the West Indies. and Canadas. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,

MRS. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestnut street Oct. 25—17

ST. LAWRENCE EXCHANGE. DOTSDAM, New York. SILAS HICOCK, Proprieto LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

William B. Jakvis, Jun., Attermy and Counselled at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's flow building, State street, opposite south door of State House. Business counseted with the profession, of all kinds, puntually attended to

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Now is the time to secure this national advocate of the Liberty Movement, during the first session of Congress under the new Administration, when questions of the most thrilling importance must be decided.

Subscriptions and renewals respectfully solicited by Nov. 25.

GEO. W. LIGHT, 3 Cernhill No 3 Cornhill.

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No. 136 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK THE proprietors beg to call the attention of connoisseur in Ten, and the heads of families, to the choice and ran selection of Teas imported by them, and hitherto unknow in this country, which by their fragrance and delicacy, con bined with virgin purity and strength, produce an infusio of surpassing richness and flavor.

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY.

The Teas offered are the following : The Jeddo Bloom, a Black Tea, at
The Niphon, do. do.
The Diari, do. do.
The Diari, do. do.
The Doscea, a Green Tea, at
The Too tsiaa, do. do.
The Ticki-biaa, do. do.
The Ud fi Mixture, a compound of the most
rare and choice Teas grown on the fertile
and genial soil of Assam and genial soil of Assam

With a view to encourage the introduction of these matches. Teas, it is the intention of the proprietors to distribu

each purchaser will receive, enclosed in the package, wred certificate, entitling him to one chance in the For every fifty cents laid out, and on the receipts an ins to \$20,000, the undermentioned parcels of Tea, value of ten per cent, or \$2,000, will be given away muses, according to the following scale:

lo', among the purchasers, a quantity of Teas FIRST YEAR'S PROFITS on the sales

Those persons who prefer lower priced Teas can receive their prizes in proportion, or they will be re purchased for each, at a reduction of 10 per cent.

ARI WANTED .- Cash paid for corn, mast, andslop-fe LARI WANTED

LARI WANTED

THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,

FALL AND WINTER GOODS L ONG & BYRN, No. 302 Saletmore street, corner of Lib erty street, are now receiving and offer for sale on the most liberal terms an extensive and varied assertment of British, German, French, and Domestic Goods, adapted to the approaching season, consisting in part of—

Cloths—blue, black, brown green, drab, and assorted colors. Beaver Cloths—blue, black, and colored. Pilot Cloths—blue, black, gray, mixed, and gentia blue. Cassimeres—fancy and black. Dosakina—superior style and finish. Alpaces—plain and figured black, mode, changeable, and

Alpaceas—plain and figured black, mosts, changeaute, and fancy figured.

Mohair Lustres—plain and figured, black and fancy colors.
Delaines and Cashmeres—printed and plain colors.
Coburg, Thibet, and Lama Cloths.
Green Haises of various widths and qualities.
Flannels of various widths, qualities, and colors.
Ginghams—fancy, black, and white.
Prints—3 4, 7-8, and 4-4, foreign and domestic, neat and

pretty styles.
English and Domestic Long Cloths.
Brown Cottons—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, and 12-4—a general assortiment.
Ticks of various brands, and a great variety of other goods, all of which they offer as above, and most respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Aug S—3m THE AMERICAN REFORM MEDICAL INSTI-

TUTION, Of Louisville, Kentucky

THE General Assembly of the State of Kentucky passed an act chartering this College with ample powers, and the board of trustees have organized and appointed the following Faculty:

Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, J. H. JORDAN, M. D. Ticket, \$15.

JORDAN, M. D. Ticket, \$15.

Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology, to be filled Tickets, \$15.

Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Botany, C. J. CHILDS. M. D. Tickets, \$15.

Professor of General, Special, and Pathological Anatomy, Physiology, and Operative Surgery, J. GILMAN, M. D. Ticket, \$15.

Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, Physical Diocensis, and Pathology, J. BEEMAN, M. D.

Professor of Obstetrics and Orientes of Women and Unitdren, A. H. BALDRIDGE, M. D. Ticket, \$15.
Professor of Legal Medicine and Natural History, W. W.
WALTERS, M. D. Ticket \$15.
Demonstrator of Anatomy and Pro-sector, to be appointed.
Ticket, \$5.
Matric clation fee, \$5. Graduating fee, \$25.

The Lectures will commence the first Monday in November next, and continue twenty weeks. It will be observed that the extraordinary length of the term brings the fee considerably lower than that of most other medical schools. Those wishing further information will address (postpaid) A. H. BALDRIDGE, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, at Louisville, Kentucky or Prof. J. H. JORDAN, Dayton, Unio; or Prof. C. J. CHILDS, Madison, Indiana.

Aug. 29—6t

THE BIBLE ALLIANCE: OR, THE PEN, THE PULPIT, AND THE PRESS-Containing Fourteen Discourses, delivered in Cincinnati, between January 13 and April 21, 1850: By

T. H. Stockton. T. H. Stockton.

This is an octave volume of 288 pages, bound in emboss edeloth, at one dollar per copy—the same price at which it was issued in numbers. It can be sent by mail, to any part of the United States, for seventeen cents postage. Persons ordering it now, will pay less postage than they would have done for the numbers, and have the advantage of receiving it neatly bound. Address the Anthor, or any Cincinnati Bookseiler.

"To do full justice to the sect principle, as sects commonly make a beast of the sect principle, as sects commonly makes beast of the body he has let behind, as well as by other bodies, but cordially taken by the hand, all around, and welcomed into the circle of free and independent with masses of the truth."—Mercersburg Review for July, 1850.

Aug. 22—43

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF CINCIN-NATI. Chartered in 1845-Session of 1849-'50-Matriculants, 224-Graduates, 65.

THE Sixth Winter Session of this College will commence on the first Monday of November, 1830, and continue four months. The chairs of the Faculty will be arranged as follows: HORATIO P. GATCHELL, M. D., Professor of Anatand Physiology.

JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Medical Chemistry

and Cerebral Physiology.

LORENZO E. JONES, M. D., Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

BENJAMIN L. HILL, M. D., Surgery and Obstetrics.

I. GIBSON JONES, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Emeritus Professor of

Ulnical Medicine.
WILLIAM OWENS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy

Clinical Medicine.

WILLIAM OWENS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy omy and Surgical Prosecutor.

A gratuitous and preliminary course of lectures will commence on the first Monday in October; at the same time the Demonstrator's rooms will be opened, with every facility for the study of Anatomy. Tickets to a full course of lectures, \$100 in advance, for well-endorsed note for \$70;) to two or more full course of lectures, \$100 in advance. Marriculation ticket, \$5; Graduation \$16; Demonstrator's ticket, \$5; (anatomical material abundant;) Hospital ticket, \$5, which gives access to the clinical lectures of the extensive Commercial Hospital. Board from \$2 to \$250 per week. Scudents occasionally board themselves, in clubs, for one-half of this amount.

The leading principles of the College are, that all medical treatment should be of a safe and restorative, instead of a dangerous or debilitant character—that knowledge should be enforced by proscriptive associations. The Eclectic system of practice embraces a great number of medicines and remedial measures not generally known or used, and its success is believed to be unequalled. The average mortality of cholera under Eclectic practice has been less than live per cent.—the average mortality from all diseases, less than two per cent.

Students will call upon their arrival in the city at the

JOHN W. NORTH. A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General L. Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

COMMISSION STORE. WM. GUNNISON, General Commission Merchant, 10 Rosely's Wharf, Baltimore, Mel. Dec. 22.-ly

In Quart Bottles.

FOR purifying the blood, and for the cure of Scrofula,
Rheumatism, Stubborn U cers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Ferer Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Bles, Mercurial Discares, Cutaneous Eruptions, Licer Complaint, Bronchitis,
Consumption, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Gen-Fever Soves, Evgspeiax, Pinples, Ries, Mercurial Diseaves, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, General Debitity, &c.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, combined and concentrated in their utmost strength and efficace. Experiments were made in the manufacture of this medicine, until it was found it could not be improved. Accordingly, we find it resorted to almost universally in cases of scrofula, liver diseases, sait rheum, general prostration of the vital powers, and all those tormenting diseases of the skin, so trying to the patience and injurious to the health. It is a tonic aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation, and the bowels; and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of three different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time, through the instrumentality of this one remedial agent. There are many ways of refleving pain for the time being, but there is only one way of removing disease. No pallistive, no anodyne, no topical application, will remove it. It must be attacked at its source, in the fluids of the body, which convey the poison to the localities where it is developed in inflammation, sores, ulcers, tumors, abscesses, glandular swellings, &c., as the case may be.

These fluids must be reached, acted upon, purified, by some powerful agent. Such an agent is Sand's Sarsaparilla, which gently stimulates while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, and at the same time restores their vigor and tone Its great merit is that it meets and neutralizes the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising Each new case in which it is applied furnishes in the result a new certificate of its excellence; and we have only to point to the accumulated testimon

GENTLEMEN: I bee leave to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to bry its effects, and that they may be

MONTERRY, JANUARY 18, 1850.

unfortunate beings to by its effects, and that they benefited as I have been.

I arrived here from the United States by the overland route, about the list of October last. A few days after, I was attacked with a very disagreeable eruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sar aparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at bome, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely. With high regards, yours, &c.

J. H. MILLER, U. S. A.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 8, 1850. Messrs. Sands:

Gentlement: I have great pleasure in acknowledging to you the great benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. A subject of pulmonary disease, I made a voyage to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted. A few weeks after my return, I was selved with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and from the debility and great prostration of strength that followed, with the potracted difficulty of respiration, I am entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla, which I consider a most important and truly valuable discovery in the healing art. I feel that I have not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as at present. Very gratefully, yours,

S. E. SAYMORK.

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 19, 1819.

Messys Samis;

Gentlemen: I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sarsaparilla, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years. I hereby cheerfully certify to the good of fact of your medicine, and I hope fied will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that I should die with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent attack of burning fever, a friend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth, I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your chestical. Messrs Sands ;

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. S.ANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price & per bottle; six bottles for &5.

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Nov. 15—tf WHEELAN & WOOD,

WHEELAN a word of the Munufacturers, sign of the BIG RED BOOT, No. 39 Lower Market, south side, two doors west of Sycamore street, Lincinnati - Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Paim Leaf Hats, &c.

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THE National Era is delivered by a carrier in any part of the city at \$2.20 a year, free of postage. Those who profer it can be supplied by the month, at 25 cetals per month. Single copies can also be had. Price by mail, \$2 per year.

Subscriptions also received for the Friend of Youth, edited by Mrs. M. L. Bailey, free of postage, delivered in any part of the city, at 75 cm ta a year, or 50 cents by mail.

Subscriptions and adver inements received, and any business connected with these papers attended to, by

JOHN KIRMAN.

S. N. PEIRUE.

Agents for National Eva.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

PARK EVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1860, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this institute is now prepared to receive an additional number of patients; and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Preissnitz, the found-tof the Hydropathic system,) and for several years past in this country, and particularly in the city of Phitadelphia, (where he has had many patients,) the Mahagers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

cian.
The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan course, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic

Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with whilst and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these scounds is a cottage containing four to be used by male patients as a bathing house, with every coverence for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the

in the rear of the institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

ried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cecar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by neeping willows. In the first e'ory of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a balf in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche for the eure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination. May 30. JAMES BIRNEY AND CHARLES C. PEIRCE. BIRNEY & PEIRCE, Astorneys at Law and Notaries

JAMED BIENEA A .- - Oned to take depositions a t of deeds, an 1 to admir Alabama Illinois Kuntucky Missouri New York Pennsylvat Tennessee Texas Connecticut Indiana Louis'ana Mississippi New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont Maryland lowa Michigan Maine North Carolina South Carolina

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and may personal attendance at Washington, personal attendance at Washington, sorribers.

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published at Washington, also comes by Express to the Agency. Price, delivered in Boston, free of postage, centes year; by mail, 50 centes.

June 5.

G. W. LIGHT & CO. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND. OLD DOUTOR JACOB TOWNSEND,
THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERE OF
THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA
OLD Dr. Townsend is now about seventy years of age, and
has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of
the genuine original "Townsend Sarsaparilla." Being
poor, he was compelled to limit its manofacture, by which
means it has been kept out of market, and the sail a circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and known
its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as
those persons who had been healed of sore disea es, and
saved from death, preclaimed its excellence and wonderful
healing power. This

is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsapa-rilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concen-trated form, and thus it is rendered incapable of losing say of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of Consumption, Dyspepsid, and Liver Complaint, and in Rheumatism, Scofula, and Piles Costiveness, all Cultaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Biotches and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood.

Impurity of the Blood,

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from indigestion, from seldity of the stomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and not flashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds, and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing attricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of Female Complaints. works wonders in cases of fluor albus or whites, falling of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful menses, irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the a idney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of Nervous Disenses and Debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as spinal irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, awaying, epileptic fits, convulsions, &c.

Is not this, then, The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townse iferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be Compared with the Old Dr.'s.

pecause of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incapable of Derioration and Never Spoils,
while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid! What causes dyspepsis but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces!—flatules or, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhous, dysen'ery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is serof-suis but an acid humor in the body! What produces all the humors which bring on cruptions of the skin, scald head, salt rheum, crysipelas, white swelling, fever-sores, and all nicerations, internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or iess. What causes rheumatism, but a sour, acid fluid, which instinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the aliments which afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use, this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of \$ P.

worse to use, this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.

Townsend!

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob
Townsend's Genuine Original Sarsuparilla is an Imitation
of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which
would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's
article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such
a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agenta
amountain load of complaints and crimination of from Agenta
amountain load of complaints and crimination of from Agenta
amountain load of compound.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth,
that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's
Sarsaparills are heaven wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar;
that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man—what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the agents of disease, instead of health?

It is to arrest frauds upon the unforturate, to pour halm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infinally—that OLLO BE. JACOB TOWNSEND has sought and found the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy, within the reach, and to the knowledge, of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal!

OF For sale in Washington City by

J. F. Callan Z. D. & W. H. Gilman

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